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LETTER DATED 12 MAY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement of 12 May 1993 issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the statement annexed hereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 12 May 1993 of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

An unreasonable "resolution" over the DPRK's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was adopted at the United Nations Security Council on 11 May despite opposition from different countries.

Admission to or withdrawal from an international treaty belongs to the sovereignty of each country.

The DPRK's withdrawal from the NPT was a self-defensive measure taken by the DPRK exercising the right pursuant to the NPT under the extraordinary situation in which the supreme interests of the country were exposed to grave threat.

Therefore, the DPRK's withdrawal from the NPT is not a matter to be discussed at the United Nations Security Council. The United Nations has no legal pretext or ground to adopt a "resolution" over this matter.

It is unreasonable for the United Nations Security Council to talk about "reconsideration" of the DPRK's measure to withdraw from the NPT.

The Charter of the United Nations has no article which stipulates that signatories to an international treaty should not withdraw from the treaty or that issue should be taken with withdrawal from the treaty.

The "double standard" policy of the United Nations Security Council can by no means be justified in conniving at the misconduct of the offender and putting pressure on the victim.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely rejects the "resolution" of the Security Council, considering it an interference in its internal affairs and a grave infringement on its sovereignty.

What is done by the United States and its followers at the Security Council reminds one of the 1950s when the Korean issue was discussed illegally at the Security Council.

If the latest "resolution" of the Security Council was adopted from motives of following the example of the "resolution" in the 1950s, the situation would get worse.

At a time when negotiations between the DPRK and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are ripe so that the IAEA's inspection of the DPRK and DPRK-U.S. negotiations may be possible, the Security Council stated only yesterday through a "President's Statement" that it was encouraging negotiations and is now blocking them. This is a very abnormal and contradictory act.

This proves that the United States is resorting to means of pressure, not to means of negotiations in the settlement of problems and the Security Council has been appropriated for the schemes of the United States, a belligerent party against the DPRK, to stifle the socialist system of Korea.

Such an unjustifiable "double-dealing" policy of the United States through the Security Council has created grave difficulties in the way of negotiations between the DPRK and the IAEA.

The "nuclear problem" on the Korean peninsula cannot be solved by "strongarm acts" and "pressure".

The United States and its followers, some other members of the Security Council, must not mistake for an expression of weakness the DPRK's stand and efforts to solve the problem through negotiations on the basis of mutual trust.

If the Security Council finally puts such unreasonable "pressure" on us as "sanctions" on the basis of this "resolution", we cannot construe it otherwise than a "declaration of war" against the DPRK.

It is the United States that gave rise to the "nuclear problem" on the Korean peninsula and it is also the United States that initiated the adoption of the "resolution". So, the United States will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences to be entailed therefrom.